

The Ottawa Free Trader.

(WEEKLY EDITION.)
Published Every Saturday Morning
Nos. 810 and 812 La Salle Street.
(Colwell-Sherwood Block.)
WM. OSMAN & SONS, Proprietors.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Advance, per annum \$1.50
not paid till end of three months. 1.75
not paid till end of six months. 2.00
These terms will be strictly adhered to.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Please be certain that the date on the name label on your paper indicates the time to which you have paid your subscription. If it does not, please notify us immediately. If the label is not corrected within two weeks after we should have received payment, please notify us.

OUR AGENTS.
Subscriptions to THE OTTAWA FREE TRADER will be taken for any length of time at the regular rates by
J. H. POOLAR, agent, 11
H. TOWNSEND, Marquette.
D. H. UNDERHILL, Seneca
GEORGE H. HENDER, for Troy Grove, Ophir and Waltham. Address, Troy Grove.
Postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions at all postoffices in this country.
CANTONING AGENTS.
Wanted in every town in La Salle county. Liberal commission paid in cash. Write for terms, sending references in all cases.

Entered at the Post Office at Ottawa, Illinois, as Second Class Mail Matter.

THE WEEKLY EDITION.

Ottawa, Illinois, July 26, 1890.

THE NEWS.

SATURDAY.

All details are completed in connection with the Chicago Junction Railway and Stock Yards corporation, and books for stock subscriptions to the trust will be opened to-day simultaneously in London, New York, Chicago and Boston. The actual management of the stock yards will remain in the hands of the men who have made them so successful in the past. The actual profits of the Union Stock Yards for the year ending June 30, 1890, were \$1,744,167. The capital of the new corporation is \$13,000,000, with an issue of \$10,000,000 bonds payable in gold.

Fire broke out in the operating room of the Western Union building in New York shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and destroyed the three upper floors, together with all the furniture, wires and instruments. Seven persons who were driven to the roof by the flames had a narrow escape, being rescued with great difficulty, the firemen lowering them to the adjoining building with ropes. The fire is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric light wires.

SUNDAY.

The Grand Army excursion to Boston threatens to bring on a general passenger rate war from Chicago east. Owing to low rates by the "Q" and Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific threatens to make a rate of 50 cents from St. Louis east and return.

The Federal authorities have taken steps to force the attendance of the officers of the Genesee Oil company, of Buffalo, N. Y., at the inquest into the Tioga explosion being held in Chicago.

At the meeting of the Chicago board of drainage trustees yesterday a schedule for the issuance of bonds for twenty years at from \$52,000 to \$90,000 a year was arranged.

Wheat was active, going to 90c September, closing 90c; corn steady at 37c September; oats 29c September, 34c July; provisions lower. Cattle steady; hogs weaker at the close.

The switchmen employed by the Rock Island railway, Chicago, are on strike against the discharge of a fellow workman by the yardmaster.

TUESDAY.

The officers of the Genesee Oil Company at Buffalo, N. Y., refuse to attend the coroner's inquest at Chicago. The officers of the company admit having shipped naphtha as oil, but claimed that the steamboat officials knew the character of the freight. The coroner's jury investigating the Tioga explosion returned a verdict yesterday afternoon, holding W. H. and J. C. Bright and Alonzo E. Redford, of the Genesee Oil Company, for manslaughter. The Union Steamboat Company was also censured for negligence.

The strike of quarrymen at Joliet ended yesterday by the men returning to work at their former rate of wages. Superintendent Porter yesterday began sending out checks for the payment of census enumerators.

Well, well, here's richness! For over twenty-five years we supposed there was not a more thoroughly dyed in the wool, rock-rooted, mountain buttressed republican in La Salle county than Nat. McIntyre, of Ransom. Did the party ever hold a county convention of which Nat. was not a member; had it ever any hard work to do in which Nat. was not harnessed as a wheel-horse? Yet in an interview with a reporter of the *Streator Ind.-Times* Nat. is represented as talking "rank reason" in the following vigorous fashion:

"It's a humbug, this McKinley bill. It is a policy that is making peasants of us farmers,—we are no more the yeomanry of the country. It gives the Trust free sugar but puts us farmers at the mercy of the sugar syndicate; the free sugar it gives us our wives won't use. I was a republican since the party was organized, but I won't stand it any longer. The McKinley bill robs us farmers. While we have to stay at home and work the syndicates have money and time to appear before the committees in Washington and hatch up schemes to rob and plunder us."

And more to the same effect. Verily, when pillars of the party like McIntyre are giving way, what possible hope can there be for the endurance of the superstructure?

Berks county, Pa., has gained 12,891 in population since 1880. The city of Reading alone has gained 15,542, showing that the population of the county outside of Reading has fallen off 2,591.

While Berks county is one of the seething, teeming centers of the great Pennsylvania "protected" industries, she is also one of the richest and most fertile farming districts in the state.

If there was a spot on earth where the concentrating of a vast manufacturing population would give the surrounding agriculturists a convenient and profitable home market for all they could raise, it ought to be Berks county. Yet there, as everywhere, the "home market" proves a delusion. The decrease in the agricultural population of the county tells its own tale of the unprofitableness of farming in what was once one of the richest agricultural counties of the commonwealth. The tendency of "protection" is only to double the cost to the farmer of every thing he has to buy, without increasing the price of what he has to sell, and thus, in spite of swelling cities and villages around him, his business decays.

PALMER AND CONSISTENCY.

The *Ottawa Republican*, along with numerous other republican papers in the State, is taking great comfort from a series of letters being published in the *Springfield Journal*, written by one John Dean and addressed to Gen. John M. Palmer, overhauling the record of the latter as a southern Illinois Democrat 30 and 40 years ago. For example, Palmer was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and as such voted for the clause in the constitution adopted by that body forbidding the immigration of negroes into the state. If our esteemed cotemporary will examine the list of members of that convention and note the names recorded in favor of the clause referred to he will probably be surprised to find how many good subsequent republicans are in the category. Southern Illinois at that time was overrun with the very dregs and offscouring of the free negro population of the border slave states, and its people wanted no more of them. The whites of all classes in that region held very radical notions on the subject, as was shown in the next but one legislature after the constitution of 1848 was adopted, when that model republican statesman, the sainted John A. Logan, won such renown as the author and supporter of the famous "black laws" which that legislature passed in compliance with the constitutional requirement, and which, by the way, our neighbor may be surprised to learn the OTTAWA FREE TRADER at the time denounced as barbarous and unchristian. Oh, yes—politicians had queer notions in those days, not only about "niggers," but banks, currency, judges, schools, and a good many other things. If you propose to hang every man for idiosyncrasies and follies of those days that don't square with the more enlightened ideas of the present, beware you don't have a good many gallows to erect for your friends. The John M. Palmer in the constitutional convention of 1848 was certainly a very different man from the Gen. Palmer in charge of the Department of Kentucky in 1861. The former, it must be admitted, was a true Loganish in his hostility to "niggers"; the latter was threatened with assassination for showing too much friendship for "the colored people."

Henry Clay on a memorable occasion, when accused of inconsistency, expresses his contempt for a politician who never changed his mind. Times and seasons change and with them political exigencies and proprieties. Charles Sumner started in political life as a Democrat, and came near dying one, but most of his intermediate career was an embodied abhorrence of the very name.

Politics often make strange bed-fellows and the whirligig of time brings odd revenges. It is the height of folly to undertake to fight a man in these days on his record before the war. At the end of an upheaval like that, it would be as unreasonable as absurd to expect a man to land on the same hill-top upon which he stood before the cataclysms.

IRATE FARMER WILSON.

Farmer Ed. A. Wilson, the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer, seems to be made up of the kind of stuff that is particularly discouraging to the political bumper and black-mailer. His nomination had hardly been announced when he was approached by F. A. Dee, of Chicago, claiming to be the publisher of the *Chicago West Side Democrat* and two or three other papers, and told roundly "if you would like the support of my papers during the campaign," he must come down at once with \$50. To this Mr. Wilson replied that he was "the nominee of the Democratic party and as such he had the right to expect the support of all good Democrats." As there were 102 counties in the state, he could not undertake to buy their support. "Very well, then," replies Mr. Dee, "I own one daily paper and two weeklies, and next week I shall commence, and until the ballots are counted shall I do all I can to defeat you, not by saying anything against you, but by indorsing and supporting the man that runs against you, and the only one I will support on the Republican ticket."

Does that scare Farmer Wilson? Not at all. It only seems to "rile" him and he "goes for" Mr. Dee after this fashion: "You are unique. I like your correspondence. You are so different from

the Democracy I have always trained with. They were for principle and were Democrats in the face of defeat. You seem to be a Democrat for the revenue there is in it. Don't you see there is a difference? Now, Dee, you propose that I pay you \$50 for your influence. I refuse. Then you write: 'Next week I will commence and until the ballots are counted I shall do all I can to defeat you.' Do you do this because I refuse to buy you? Or do you do this because Amherst has bought you? If he has not bought you, then you are surrendering principle to pique! A man who will surrender his principles to personal pique has his principles anchored on a sandy foundation."

The mistake of Farmer Wilson was that he paid any attention to this impudent black-mailer. He should have pitched his demand into the waste basket and not given it another thought. In the course of a heated campaign it often becomes necessary to spend more or less money for effective "work" in a variety of ways, but there are always state, county, ward and precinct committees to attend to such business, with which the less the candidate has to do the better. If Mr. Dee's services are worth \$50, the Democratic committees and managers in Chicago, where he lives, know it. The fact that, instead of applying to them he makes his demand on Mr. Wilson, who lives 300 miles away and to whom he is a total stranger, shows that he is nothing but an impudent black-mailer.

GLEN ECHO HEIGHTS.

The newspapers have been teeming for a week or two with references to certain queer real estate operations of the Harrisons at Washington, and our readers no doubt are curious to know what it is all about.

As long ago as July 1 there were rumors of somewhat shady speculations by the Harrisons in suburban real estate near the city, and Mrs. Harrison being interviewed on the subject, made this statement to a reporter of the Associated Press:

"There have been suggestions from various sources about purchasing a summer home in the suburbs of Washington, which, at the end of his official term, might be sold at a considerable advance. We have had an example of this; but the president will not use his official rank as a means of making money even to the extent of purchasing a home for his summer use and selling it when he retires from office. The president has decided scruples about that."

The "example" here alluded to is intended as a slur at President Cleveland, who while president went off by himself, bought Red Top, which was far ahead of any "boom," paid full price for it and allowed no public money to be spent, directly or indirectly, towards enhancing its value, and a few years later sold it at a handsome profit.

Yet will it be believed, at the same time, that Mrs. Harrison was making these utterances intended with a coarse thrust at Mr. Cleveland, who at all times had treated the Harrisons with the utmost courtesy, to convey the idea that although the president was willing to take a \$20,000 cottage as a gift, he would never—no, never—make any real estate investments around Washington for the purpose of making money thereby—at this same time, we say, the whole Harrison family was engaged neck and heels in a negotiation to help along the Messrs. Baltzley, real estate dealers in Washington, to "boom" a huge land speculation at Glen Echo Heights, a picturesque spot on the banks of the Potomac, six miles from the city, where these speculators had started a summer resort by building some cottages, a huge cafe, hotel, etc., and making it accessible from the city by an electric railway. To begin with, a lot valued at \$21,783 was deeded to Mrs. Harrison for the consideration of \$1; another to John C. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, for a like trifle; two other lots were conveyed to E. W. Halford, the president's private secretary, valued at \$3,700, for \$1,978.75; others to Alice E. Sanger, the president's typewriter; others to Mary Scott Dimmick, Mrs. Harrison's sister; others to Mary Harrison McKee, another sister, and so on, some twenty or more lots, all to relatives of the president, at from \$1 per lot up to a fourth or half of their valuation.

The deeds being recorded in Montgomery county, Md., it was only by "accident" that these transactions became public. The buyers, of course, said nothing, but it is only natural that the Messrs. Baltzley should desire to get all the advantage they can of the presidential investments and therefore made no secret of them.

The revelation created a profound stir in Washington, and Republican senators and representatives made no concealment of their disgust. Senators Edmunds, Dawes, Hoar, Morrill and others, who, like them, have certain old-fashioned notions about the dignity of the presidential office, are said to have been especially severe.

Peoria had a narrow escape from a funnel cyclone on Thursday. It struck just outside the lower edge of the city and, after it had passed, an exploring party went out and brought in three men whom it had "throttled"—two still alive, but one, Frank Emerson, of Auburn, N. Y., dead.

It is said in the census office at Washington that if congress remains in session until September 1st, it can adopt a bill providing for a congressional re-apportionment so as to take effect before the November elections, which will very materially change the complexion of the house in the 52d congress.

But will congress be in a hurry to make that apportionment? All the interest the present congress has in the matter is the best means to secure a Republican majority in the next house. Will a new apportionment? From present appearances, under the new apportionment there will be heavy losses of members of congress in the New England and Middle States, and small gains only in the northwestern, all the heavy gains being in the South. For example: St. Louis in the past ten years, has risen from 330,000 to 448,000; Louisville from 123,000 to 180,000; Memphis from 33,000 to 75,000; Nashville from 43,000 to 72,000; Atlanta from 37,000 to 65,000; Savannah from 30,000 to 43,000; Dalton from 10,000 to 39,000; Galveston from 22,000 to 35,000; Chattanooga from 13,000 to 45,000; Birmingham from 3,000 to 27,000; Fort Worth, Texas, from 6,000 to 31,000. And with this heavy increase in the cities there is said to be no such decrease in the agricultural districts at the South as in the North. Under such an outlook will it "pay" the Republicans in congress to make a new apportionment? They will probably find it more profitable to stick to the Lodge bill.

The following are among the freaks of lightning reported within a day or two. Near Catlin, Ill., Friday, lightning struck the daughter of Alonzo Busby, bursting the drums of both her ears. A number of cattle were killed in the neighborhood, and two houses and many hay stacks were burned. Lightning struck Charles Hathaway at Napanee, Ind., melting silver coins in his pockets but leaving no mark upon his body. Edward Neuffer was killed near the same place, while at work in the fields, and his entire body was flayed.

The State Board of Health of Illinois, says the *Bloomington Eye*, refuses to grant Dentist Brinkerhoff a certificate because he proposed to advertise his profession. He applied for a mandamus to oblige them to show cause, and when they couldn't show it they handed him a certificate and \$1,000 in cash and hoped he'd be good enough not to say any more about it. Who paid the "hush" money—the members of the board or the state? If the statement of the *Eye* is true, a "little thing like that" deserves to be looked into.

A few days ago a freight train passed Topeka over the Atchison, Topeka & Kansas R. R., laden with silk, tea, wine, oil and sealskins from the Pacific coast valued at \$500,000. On the way across the Mohave desert one of the cars was derailed at the foot of a heavy grade. A fire broke out and the entire train was saved from destruction by breaking open casks of wine and dashing the contents on the flames, while bales of silk were opened and the rich fabric thrown across the burning wood, smothering the flames.

Utah has 350,000 inhabitants, but is unfit for admission as a state because the Union cannot afford to be disgraced by Mormonism. Idaho has less than 100,000 inhabitants, of whom as large a proportion are Mormons as in Utah, but Mormonism is no disgrace there, because Idaho is Republican and Utah is suspected to be Democratic. Why not be honest and say outright, territories are admitted because they are Republican and excluded when Democratic?

The Minnesota Farmers' and Artisans' Alliance held a state convention at St. Paul on Thursday and nominated a full independent state ticket. As all the candidates are ex-Republicans and the ticket will be mainly voted for by former Republicans, and as both the Democratic and Republican party will have tickets of their own in the field, this nomination is regarded as decisive that the Democrats must carry the state at the next election.

A few weeks before the census takers began the regular census the citizens of Elm Grove, W. Va., thought to enumerate their population preparatory to incorporating the town. The following is the remarkable result: Number of males over 21 years of age, 148; number of females under 21 years of age, 148; number of females over 16 years of age, 148; number of females under 16 years of age, 148; grand total, 592.

"While passing along a street in Des Moines the other day," relates the *St. Joseph News*, "Constable Allen noticed a woman digging in a garden and turning up peculiar looking vegetables. After she had loaded her apron and left the scene the constable went over and did a little digging on his own hook, unearthing several gallon jugs of whisky."

The Natural Bridge, Virginia property, has been sold to a Massachusetts and Virginia syndicate for \$200,000.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ASCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

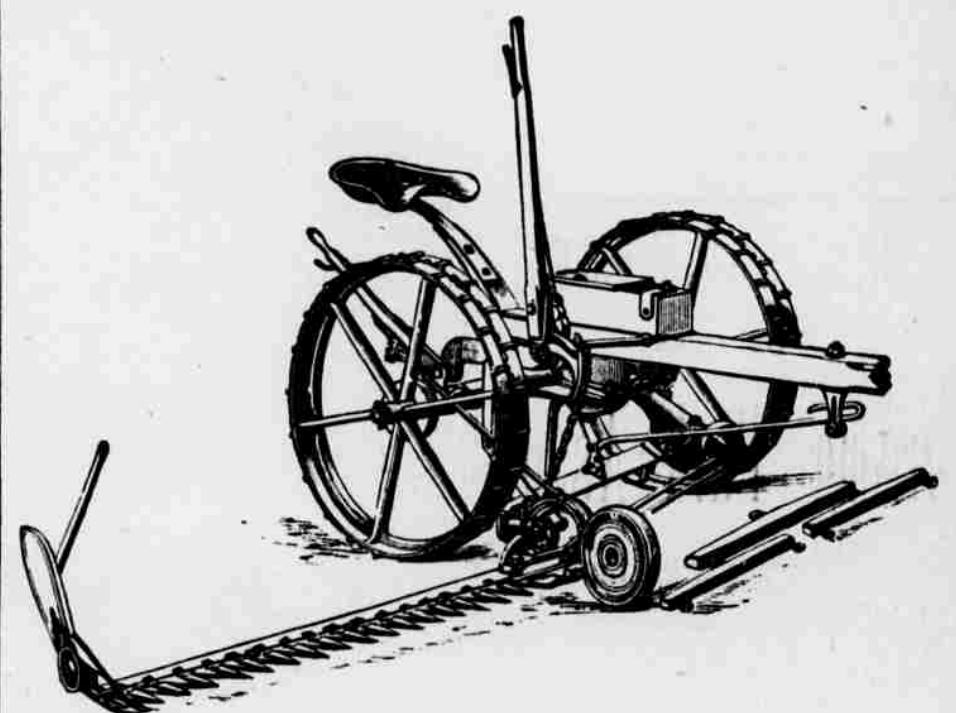


YOUR GROCER Sells it. SANTA CLAUS SOAP, MAKES WASHING VERY EASY. Standard Quality and Weight.



MADE ONLY BY N.K. FAIRBANK & CO.—CHICAGO.

The Walter A. Wood Mower



DIRECT DRAFT from the cutting line to the horses shoulder. INDEPENDENT FLOATING FINGER BAR, which is PULLED, not PUSHED. Perfect Pitman Crank; seven degrees of tilt to Finger Bar. Absolutely no Neck Draft. The easiest Mower on man and team. Sold only by

JORDAN & HAMILTON.

J. E. PORTER

—LOCATED AT—

115 MAIN ST., OTTAWA,

Has a full stock of Latest Style Farm Implements, New style Planter—best in the world. Daly Adjustable Harrow. Steel and Wood Beam Old Ground Plows. Something new in Cultivators. Seeders of Latest Patterns. I repair all kinds of Farm Implements. New Shears put on old Ground Plows. Cultivator Shovels polished. Binders and Mowers overhauled and made almost as good as new.

GIVE ME A CALL

At 115 Main Street, where I have a full stock of Hardware.

5/A CLIPPER FLY NETS

CHEAP AND STRONG. Other styles 5-A Nets, prices to suit all. W.M. AYRES & SONS, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all dealers.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY SHORTENS LABOR LESSENS PAIN DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD. ADJ. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. MADE IN U.S.A.